

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 23th June, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The Raftiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 19th June, says that the Irish are very indignant at the rejection by Parliament of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and have already committed serious riots at Belfast and other places. These outbreaks cannot be viewed with equanimity, and are even considered by some thoughtful persons as likely to lead to a civil war. The rebellion of the Irish would greatly cripple the power of England. British statesmen are not well advised in creating a powerful discontented class of people in Ireland like the Nihilists in Russia.

Irish affairs.

Circulation.
450 copies.

The Koh-i-Nur (Lahore), of the 24th June, says that great changes have occurred in Native States during Lord Dufferin's administration. The Mahārāna of Udaipur, the Mahārāja of Travankor, the Mahārāja of Kashmir, the Rāja of Manipur, the Mahārāni of Tikāri, Mahārāja Holkar and Mahārāja Sindhia have died; and the trouble caused to the ex-King of

Lord Dufferin and Native Princes.

Circulation,
450 copies.

of Burma, Mahárája Dalip Singh, the Consort of the Begam of Bhopal, and other Princes and Princesses by the harsh treatment they have received at the hand of his Lordship may be better imagined than described.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd June, says that Enlistment of native as natives have long been disarmed, volunteers. they have lost all their former martial spirit. Hence it is high time that the Arms Act should be repealed and natives should be enlisted as volunteers in order to revive that spirit. A more loyal people than natives could hardly be found on the face of the earth. As regards the Mutiny of 1857, only ignorant persons rebelled under the misapprehension that Government desired to interfere with their religion. But the respectable and intelligent classes remained perfectly loyal and rendered no small aid to Government in suppressing the rebellion.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th June, referring to Educational Conference, the late Educational Conference held Panjáb. at Lahore by the Panjáb Government in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, observes that the report of the departmental conference, which entirely consisted of educational officers, is a sealed book to the public, but that the report of the general conference, to which non-official members were also admitted, has been published. In commenting upon the latter, the *Rashtq* remarks that although there were some able non-official members, such as Bábu Partol Chandra Chatterji, Háji Ghulam Hasan, and Lála Dwárka Dás, M.A., the public was not represented adequately. All the principal Societies and Associations in the province should have been asked to send delegates. Again, no proper rules had been framed for the conduct of business, and therefore a debate, which should not have taken more than half an hour, extended over two hours. The most important question that engaged the attention of

the Conference was the improvement of indigenous schools. The educational officers have always been opposed to such schools, but it is a matter of satisfaction that Sir Charles Aitchison has thought fit to encourage them. Haji Ghulam Hasan and Bábu Partol Chandar justly condemned the draft rules for the grant of aid to such institutions as too stringent. But the two gentlemen proposed no definite amendments, probably because they had no time to do so. In future, the proposals which are to be submitted to the Conference should be circulated among the members two months before the meeting of the Conference. If the Local Government is really desirous of improving the condition of indigenous schools, it should appoint separate inspectors for them, as has been done in Bengal, and the minimum limit of students at such an institution should for the present be fixed only at five. If the teachers in such schools be required to keep registers of daily attendance, they should be supplied blank registers for the purpose gratis by Local Boards, because the teachers would hardly care to purchase registers themselves. Another important subject which was submitted to the consideration of the Conference was the increase of school fees. True, the Education Commission has recommended an increase in the rates of school fees; but the Commission has expressly observed that an increase should be made gradually, cautiously, and in such a way that it may not impede the progress of any class of education. Even this recommendation, which is worded in such cautious language, was passed by the Commission only by a majority of one vote. Boys in secondary schools are at present charged differential rates according to the incomes of their fathers, the minimum rate being Rs. 1-8-0 and the maximum Rs. 4. The Conference has recommended an increase of 20 per cent. a year until the rates are doubled. Will the material condition of Panjábis be so greatly improved during the next five years that they will be able to pay without difficulty a tuition fee at the rate of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 a month for the instruction of their sons in secondary schools? At most an increase

at 10 per cent. a year should have been made, as had been proposed by Dr. Foreman and Hájí Ghulam Hasan, though even that rate of increase would have been rather high. It is almost needless to say that the new rates proposed for the Lahore College are very high. When the rates reach the maximum, they will exceed even those charged in the Presidency College at Calcutta. If the increased rates recommended by the Conference are introduced, the cause of both primary and high education will receive a severe blow. Hence it may be hoped that the Panjáb Government will not sanction those rates. The maximum limit of free students for primary schools has been fixed at 10 per cent., and that for middle schools at 5 per cent., while no free students will be received in high schools. Obviously these limits are low and should be increased, especially as free students will mostly come from among Musalmáns, who are backward in education and whose poverty is well known. When a successful Aided School is established at any place, the Government schools there, if any, should be abolished. This subject escaped the notice of the Conference, but it should be clearly explained by Government to the public in order to encourage private-enterprise. The Conference also did not devote due attention to the improvement of female schools. Female inspectors should be appointed for such schools and prizes should be offered to girls for sewing and needle-work, &c.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asdd* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, says that the *Indian Daily News*, in its issue of

the 2nd idem, published a strange story in order to hinder natives from the pursuit of high education. The Calcutta journal states that three hundred applications were lately received for a vacancy in a Government office, of which no less than 125 came from University men who had passed the First Arts or the B. A. Examination. When all the candidates were subjected to an easy examination, only 38 men were found to be of any use, but among these successful applicants there was not a single

University man! Obviously the object of the *Daily News* is to show that University education is quite useless. The *Times of India*, of the 3rd June, also endeavours to show in an article that high education is not of much use to natives, and expressly remarks that if Lord Dufferin put a stop to the spread of high education in this country, his Lordship would confer a great benefit on natives! But the *Times* has not taken the trouble to point out what benefit the children of the soil would derive from the stoppage of education. Would the Government of India distribute a portion of its revenues, the Civilians a portion of their high salaries, or the British traders a portion of their profits among natives? The truth is that, as the Government of India, either under the advice of Missionaries, or owing to the revival of political activity among natives, desires to check the further progress of high education in this country, the Anglo-Indian newspapers have readily come forward to lend the support of their voice to the Government. The large failures of candidates at the various Examinations of the Indian Universities this year are a good index to the Government policy. The Government desires that trade and the higher ranks of the public service should always continue to be the monopoly of its countrymen, but such a policy is sure to cause disaffection among natives.

Resolution of the Government of India, on the encouragement of private enterprise, Panjáb.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 23rd June, regrets to say that the Resolution issued by Lord Ripon's Government for the encouragement of private enterprise has been carried out in the Panjáb in such a way that natives have not benefited by the measure. The Lahore Jail Press has been abolished, but all the printing work which was done at that Press has been transferred to European private presses. The Central Book Depot at Lahore, which was under the management of the Director of Public Instruction, has also been abolished, but the whole

Circulation,
815 copies.

stock of books worth about a lakh of rupees has been made over to Messrs. Gillan and Co., who will pay the price to Government by instalments. Moreover, the European firm has not been required to furnish any security. Some native press-owners and book-sellers were ready to furnish security for Rs. 50,000, but their applications were rejected. Again the *Punch* complains that hitherto the Educational Press had school books printed at many native presses at Lahore, but that in future all the work will be supplied by that press to one native press, with which Bábu Ohander Nath, Curator of the Educational press, is connected. This will be a great injustice to old native presses, such as the Victoria Press the Mustafai Press, the Imperial Press and others.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th June, says that Native agitators in England. one or two natives have gone to England in order to agitate for the redress of Indian grievances and to seek admission to Parliament, and that all their expenses are paid by their countrymen here. But no great benefit can accrue to this country from their political agitations in England, and the money remitted to them could be more usefully devoted to the support of a large number of poor people here. They could render greater service to this country by carrying on political agitation here and giving political education to their countrymen.

Circulation,
284 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 19th June, publishes Political agitation and natives. an article communicated by one Rám Bakhsh, who argues that natives should not meddle with politics until education makes widespread progress in this country. Any outcry raised by them at present for their rights and privileges will only tend to alienate from them the sympathies of Government and Europeans. They should first deserve and then desire. In conclusion, the writer endeavours to impress upon Hindús and Musalmáns the necessity of unity.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 21st June, says that district officers would do well to keep an eye on the conduct of native officials. It is well known that many officials lead very immoral lives and frequently raise subscriptions from Vakils and Mukhtars to hold dancing parties and feasts.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 23rd June, complains that subordinates in the Tahsildar's office at Mau, Banda, constantly extort bribes from the people who have occasion to deal with them. The stamp-vendor takes more than the fixed prices of stamps from purchasers.

Circulation,
550 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 21st June, adverting to the sale by public auction of kine, belonging to Government, by the jail authorities at Benares on the 6th June, complains that the sale was held in the presence of both Hindús and butchers, and that consequently Hindús were obliged to buy the animals at high prices in order to prevent them from falling in the hands of butchers. Government should not allow sales of kine to be held in such an objectionable way in future.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 21st June, adverting to the rumour that the Local Government desires to appoint some new Honorary Magistrates in Kumaun, observes that too great care cannot be taken in making selections for the office. The district authorities should fully satisfy themselves that a candidate is fitted by education and character for the office before they recommend him for appointment.

Circulation,
102 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 25th June, referring to the death of Maharaja Holkar, bestows high encomiums on him. He was the only native prince who was able to double the

Circulation,
600 copies.

revenues of his State. He spent five or six lakhs of rupees on the improvement of his artillery. He was accessible to all classes of his subjects, who were happy and contented under his rule. If other princes followed his system of administration no difficulties would ever arise in their States. The *Akhbār* also praises the Bāla Sahib, who succeeds to the throne, for his generosity, sagacity and ability, and hopes that he will be able to conduct the administration satisfactorily. (The *Nyāya Sudhā*, Hardā, of the 23rd June, the *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 23rd idem, and the *Vritta Dhāra*, Dhār, of the 17th item, deeply regret Maharāja Holkar's death and speak highly of his abilities. The *Māruvār Gazette*, of the 21st June, states that all public offices at Jodhpur were closed for three days in honour of Maharāja Holkar's death. It appears from the *Sajjankirti Sudhakar*, Udaipur, of the 21st June, that public offices were also closed at Udaipur in honour of the occasion.)

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 25th June, expresses deep regret and sorrow at the death of Maharāja Sindhia, and praises His Highness for his ability and loyalty to the British Government. Three great princes, namely, the Maharāja of Kāshmir, Maharāja Holkār, and Maharāja Sindhia, have died during a short time. The *Akhbār* is glad to say that the heir to the throne of Gwalior, who is only eleven years of age at present, is an intelligent and promising prince. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 23rd June, publishes a long article in praise of Maharāja Sindhia, and regards his death and that of Maharāja Holkar as national calamities. The *Bhārat Bandhu*, Aligarh, of the 25th June, observes that this country has lost three of its best princes in the late Maharāja of Kāshmir, Maharāja Holkār, and Maharāja Sindhia.)

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
381 copies.

The *Rājputānā Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 21st June, complains that passengers are exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining Rājputana-Malwa Railway.

tickets on the Rájputána-Malwa railway. When the booking office window is opened, there is a great rush of passengers towards it, and the police make a free use of their sticks to preserve order among them. When the window is opened, the passengers should be told that they have sufficient time to book themselves, and the police should prevent a rush at the very beginning. Overcrowding in railway carriages is another serious grievance of native passengers on that line. More than the prescribed number of passengers should not be placed in a carriage in any case. Surely the railway has got a sufficient quantity of rolling stock. railway stations are much frequented by thieves and pickpockets who are in collusion with the police, and consequently have no difficulty in robbing passengers.

LOCAL.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 21st June, complains that at Benares some fowl-vendors are to be found carrying a number of birds in the public streets and thoroughfares every day in the afternoon, with the view of extorting money from the people. The men torture the birds in order to induce tender-hearted persons to pay them something and get the birds released. The police should see to this.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mulki Námābar* (Lahore), of the 25th June, writing from Gorakhpur, complains that monkeys are a great nuisance in that city, and asks the Municipal Committee to take measures for their expulsion.

Circulation,
150 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1886.	1886.	
1	Aftab	Amargarh	Urdu	Weekly	Ilhem Ali	June 21st	June 24th	184 copies.
2	Aftab-i-Alamdar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ayaz Singh	" 22nd	" 26th.	"
3	Aftab-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 26th	" 27th	350
4	Aftab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 21st, 23rd & 25th.	" 24th, 26th & 28th.	500
5	Agrd Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 21st	" 23rd	250
6	Asma-i-Akbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 25th	140
7	Akbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Magarab Husain Khan.	" 22nd	"	70
8	Akbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 19th & 23rd.	" 22nd & 25th.	2,800
9	Akbar-i-Chunar	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 22nd	" 25th	254
10	Almalu-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	" 25th	" 27th.	"
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Razi	" 19th, 22nd & 26th.	" 22nd, 24th & 28th.	284 copies (including copies taken by Government).
12	Alamdar Akbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sads Nand	" 21st	" 25th	192 copies.
13	Amjad-i-Akbar	Badkun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain	"	" 26th	280
14	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 19th	"	150
15	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	"	" 22nd	250
16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	" 21st	" 27th	102
17	Ashraf	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 22nd	" 23rd	240

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	Lahore Gazette	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Dildar Baksh	June 19th	1886.	100 copies.
44	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulsi Das	" 24th	" 26th	400 "
45	Marrow's Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	" 21st	" 25th	90 "
46	Mashri-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammed,	" 22nd	" 24th	200 "
47	Mauj-i-Nerbudda	Hoshangabad	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Karim	" 20th	" 25th	276 "
48	Mashru-i-Nordat	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	For June	" 27th	320 copies (in- cluding 80 copies taken by Govern- ment).
49	Mish-i-Nemroz	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Mahib-i-lak	June 22nd	" 25th	250 "
50	Miratu-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For April & May	" 23rd	300 "
51	Mitra Veda	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	June 21st	" 23rd	350 "
52	Musid-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 20th	" 22nd	100 "
53	Mulki Namahar	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Jawad Ali Shah	" 25th	" 27th	150 "
54	Mulki Shukda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fazal-din	" 21st	" 26th	650 "
55	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Khairullah Khan	" 15th	" 22nd	50 "
56	Najyat-i-Aam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 21st	" 26th	175 "
57	Najm-i-Afrod	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	" 23rd	" 24th	325 "
58	Nadim-i-Hind	Panahpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	" 15th & 22nd,	" 24th & 28th.	53 "
59	Nadim-i-Jaspur	Jampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ishaq	" 20th	" 27th.	181 "
60	Nadim-i-Babar	Badliun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiaz Ahmad	For June	" 28th	100 "
61	Nigamodiydn.	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Debi Prasad	" 19th	" 25th	
62	Niswat-Mulk	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Fahimn-din	June 19th	" 25th	

63	Nér Afshén	Ludhiáná	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. O. B. Newton...	24th	...	26th	755
64	Nér-i-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	26th	...	27th	344
65	Nyáya Suddh	Hardá	Maráthí. Eng- lish.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar...	23rd	...	25th	890
66	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Sheo Prasád	22nd to 28th,	...	22nd to 28th,	660 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
67	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajfíd Hussain	24th	...	27th	300 copies.
68	Panjáb Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shams-i-dín	16th & 19th,	...	22nd & 25th,	300
69	Panjáb Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-i-dín	23rd	...	27th	80
70	Pas Kán	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Rahmán	22nd	...	24th	400
71	Pasá Akhbar	Pasáíá	Ditto	Ditto	Dín Muhammad	23rd	...	23rd	670
72	Pragy Samachar	Allahábad	Hindí	Ditto	Dowákí Nandan	21st	...	22nd	550
73	Pragy Mitra	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Pandé Jagannáth	19th & 26th,	...	23rd & 28th,	125
74	Qandár	Jullundur	Urdú	Weekly	Ahmad Baksh	16th	...	22nd	300
75	Rajshahi An	Sikhot	Ditto	Ditto	Diván Chand	19th	...	23rd	450
76	Rajshahi Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Maharaj Ali	21st	...	23rd	350
77	Rajshahi Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulám Hussain	19th, 22nd,	...	22nd, 25th,	550
78	Rajshahi Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Nádir Ali	24th & 26th,	...	26th & 28th,	381
79	Rajshahi Gazette	Ajmere	Urdú-Hindí	Weekly	Murád Ali	21st	...	23rd	125
80	Rajshahi Press	Ratham	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammed Abdu-l- Haq.	3rd & 10th	...	27th	150
81	Rajshahi	Dahm	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Naráyan	24th	...	23rd & 28th,	600
82	Rajshahi Press	Moráshád	Ditto	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	13th & 20th,	...	22nd to 28th,	250
83	Rajshahi	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	21st to 28th,	...	27th	325
84	Rajshahi Akhbar	Rajshahi	Ditto	Weekly	Dwárkát Náth	24th	...	26th	200
85	Rajshahi Qandár	Dahm	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Abdu-l- Qadús.	21st	...	22nd	200
86	Rajshahi Akhbar	Udaipur	Hindí	Ditto	Banah Dhar	21st	...	22nd	200
87	Rajshahi Press	Agre	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Sri Krishn Lal	21st	...	22nd	200

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 5th July, 1886.

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